

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

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### General Summary of News.

#### EUROPE.

We have suspended some of our many Communications on local topics of great interest, in order to make room for matters of English News, which have not yet, as far as we have remarked, made their appearance in the Journals of India, but which, nevertheless, are so necessary to any well-digested series of political reading, that nothing but the pressing nature of other claims could have occasioned them to be withheld by us even for a day.

The Parliamentary History of our own Country is one deservedly of the highest interest to an Englishman, of whatever rank, or in whatever quarter of the globe his lot may be cast; for when the period of his exile expires, and he returns again to the enjoyment of the pure invigorating atmosphere of "Freedom's Isle," to become as fresh and buoyant in his political feelings, as he is roused and enervated in his corporeal ones; the Senate of his Country must have powerful claims on his attention, either as the scene of his future labours, if his wealth and talent fit him for this high destiny, or at least, as the point to which all his anxious wishes must be directed, if his residence in a foreign clime has not completely destroyed the patriotic attachment to the best interests of his country, which it is the peculiar boast of Englishman, to retain longer, and to feel more deeply, than the people of any race or nation on the face of the globe.

It is with this feeling, with which we are proud to avow ourselves constantly inspired, that we lay before our readers the following observations on the Election Proceedings in a late contest for the Borough of Taunton, from the Examiner of the 20th of June last. The name of Sir William Burroughs, as that of a former Judge in India, will perhaps give it to some an additional degree of interest. For ourselves, however the principles are all we regard; and if the names were blank, we should not deem the importance of such questions or such transactions as those here spoken of, at all the less on that account. The Report is as follows:

"The strange termination of the late Election Proceedings at Taunton, has occasioned a good deal of conversation; and some surprise has been expressed, that the person who had obtained a majority of votes and had been returned as duly elected, should have quietly surrendered his seat to the opposing and beaten Candidate. Juggling in politics, unfortunately for the character of Englishmen, has long been too common in their country, owing chiefly to our wretched system of Representation: it therefore fails to excite a due disgust; yet when a very grave case of imposition occurs, it may not be without its uses to direct the public eye to a view behind the curtain, that the Tricksters may be unmasked, and exposed, for the double purpose of warning and correction.

Almost every housekeeper within the Borough of Taunton possesses a vote. It returns two Members to Parliament. In the last, Mr. Baring, the eminent merchant, and Mr. Collins, the brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, were the Representatives; the former was elected by the Independent, and the latter by the Aristocratic Interest. Sir Thomas Lethbridge (of hair-standing and fugitive memory) possesses what he emphatically terms "political property" in Taunton: that is, he is the owner of a number of houses in the borough; and he is never, we believe, very delicate in his exertions to induce his tenants to vote according to his wishes. It is quite easy to imagine the many ways which a wealthy and intolerant landlord may employ to compel obedience. Notices to quit, distresses for rent, threats of employing others as tradesmen, &c. are a few of the most common and the most successful; for such unhappily is the dependant condition into which misgovernment has brought the population, that even housekeepers, instead of being able to vote according to their honest convictions, are too often induced, from fear on the one hand and poverty on the other, to become the tools of men, whom, under other circumstances, they would spurn from them with contempt.

At the late Election, the Independent Party were roused to increased exertions, in the hope of being able to return two Members, who would aid each other in the good work of economy and reform, and thus make the voice of Taunton powerful in the Legislature, instead

of its being divided and consequently inefficient. They thought that, however strong their opponents might be in the means of corruption and terror, such had been the sufferings of the nation from foreign war and domestic misrule, and such the disgust engendered by a long course of profligate waste and insolent domination, that a new spirit had been created, and a conviction had arisen of the vital necessity of a change, which would be strong enough to meet and beat down all the forces of their opponents. Their leaders therefore urged them to resist the pretensions of Mr. Collins (who was neither more nor less than the agent of the Tory faction) and by sending into Parliament Mr. Baring and Sir Wm. Burroughs, at once serve the cause of their country and rescue their borough from an unjust and pernicious dictation.

Mr. Baring's political bias was sufficiently known; but the sentiments of the other Independent Candidate were not so well understood. Sir William Burroughs had been a Judge in India during the Administration of Mr. Pitt, and, as some say, one of that Statesman's adherents. Latterly, however, both in Parliament and out, he had avowed his hostility to the system, and strongly opposed the present Ministers; and to a letter addressed to him by a Gentleman of Taunton, respecting the representation of that borough, and the desire of the people to support a Candidate, who would aid in resisting the "pestiferous Toryism that pervaded the House of Commons," Sir William immediately answered, that "he had no object in a seat but the hope of doing good, and opposing the ruinous career of Ministers, their extravagant establishments and wanton violations of our dearest rights."—This language was plain, manly, and decided; the Independents of Taunton took the Baronet at his word, for honest men are not auspicious, and the liberal of all denominations were soon in full action to ensure the triumph of their principles.

And they did triumph. Notwithstanding all the worthless arts of the Tories—their "political property," their threats, their cajolings, their slanders, their denunciations, their purse and their power.—Mr. Collins lost the election by a majority of five; and this majority would have been increased, but for the interference of the Legal Agent of the Tories, who remarked that the business might as well terminate, for a majority of five was as good as one of five hundred. Sir William Burroughs was therefore declared duly elected, and took his seat as one of the Representatives of Taunton. The beaten party, nevertheless, soon began talking of an opposition to the return, and a petition for that object was prepared; but confident in their strength, and relying on the fairness of their conduct, the Independents thought this proceeding was merely an idle resource of the faction for keeping up for a time their drooping spirits. What was therefore their surprise and indignation when they subsequently found that Mr. Collins's petition had not been opposed, and that he had consequently been declared by the House the sitting Member! Thus the vanquished became the victor; and those who had disinterestedly exerted themselves for the general good now found themselves not only defeated in their great object, but absolutely given up, as it were, into the very hands from which they had so well struggled to get free!

To have been defeated openly in the conflict,—to have witnessed the triumph of men, who were greedy of power merely that they might gratify their own paltry ends,—would have been sufficiently mortifying; but after an anxious, laborious, and successful contest, to find themselves duped out of their right of choice, was a blow which they could not at first but most deeply feel; and if the name of Burroughs is now hardly ever mentioned in Taunton unaccompanied by epithets of disgust or contempt, Sir William must thank himself only for this sudden change in the general sentiment.

That there has been foul play, is the universal opinion; and indeed there appears but little doubt of the fact. When the petition of Mr. Collins was first agitated, Sir William Burroughs treated it, or affected to treat it, with infinite scorn. In his address to the Electors of December 31, so far from expressing any doubt of a successful result, he confidently assures them, "from the best information," that a strict scrutiny of all the votes would add greatly to their triumph and to his majority; and after even threatening his opponents with the inflictions of the law for their misdeeds, he informs his friends, that when the

day of trial came, they might rely on his defending their lawful rights with the same firmness he had evinced in the past days of trial. He was not insensible (he adds in conclusion) to the trouble and expense by which his opponents hoped to deter him from resisting their attack; but he called upon them not to distrust him in the assurance, that he should be found steadily at his post, and that he should effectually fulfil his duty!

These valiant assurances were yet fresh in the memory of all, when various ugly reports began to be circulated. It was whispered about, that Sir William indulged himself in divers apprehensions; that he talked of his daughter's ill-health, which might take him abroad, and of the heavy expenses which might follow a defence of his seat. All this looked very ominous of ill, though nothing whatever had arisen to shake the confidence of his supporters, or to excite any just fears for the issue. It is to be recollected too, that Sir William was the duly returned and sitting Member, and that his opponent was running much greater pecuniary risk than he was. Add to this, Sir William's supporters offered to defend his return for him, up to a certain stage; to which at least therefore he might have gone without the smallest alarm for the consequences. But the Baronet, it should seem, had already resolved upon his course. A "golden light" had doubtless broken in upon him from the West, which was to clear his troubled way and comfort him on his future path. He therefore commenced a correspondence with his chief supporters in Taunton, which soon set the matter at rest. After he had spoken of the great trouble he had caused his friends, and expressed his warm wish for "an honourable peace," (such were his very words;) he goes on to request, that a proposition should be made to his opponent to the following effect: "That he should be allowed to sit in Parliament for two or three Sessions, when he would resign his seat in favour of" (whom do you think, good reader?) "in favour of Mr. Collins or Sir Thomas Lethbridge!" and that his friends" (O monstrous!) "his friends should agree to support, or at least not to oppose, either Sir Thomas Lethbridge or Mr. Collins, when the vacancy should be made by his retirement!"

Reader, you have doubtless often seen instances of great political prodigality; but did you ever hear of a case more odious than this? Here is a man, who but a few short months before, had over and over again declared that he had no object in getting into Parliament but the hope of doing good by opposing the ruinous career of Ministers, their extravagant establishments and wanton violations of our dearest rights. On the strength of these sentiments, certain independent individuals had laboured night and day in his cause, and after infinite fatigue, much personal risk, and some cost, they had succeeded in inducing the Electors to choose him as their Representative. The defeated party Petitioned against his return and talk of a scrutiny; he replies in terms of confidence and defiance, and even threatens the threateners: when all of a sudden in utter contempt of his admitted duties and solemn promises, he not only offers to resign his seat, but he offers to give it up to those identical politicians, whom he had opposed as the backbone supporters of a system, which he himself had so loudly denounced as pernicious and even ruinous! Nay more. Not content with this backsliding, this man had the inconceivable effrontery to propose to his supporters,—men whose whole course, as he well knew, had been upright, patriotic, and disinterested, that they should follow him in his obliquity, and wantonly prostrate themselves with the whole independent interest of Taunton at the feet of their old oppressors!—And this he terms "an honourable peace."—Verily, Sir Wm. Burroughs, thou art a hardened man; yea, a man of infinite brass.

This foolish as well as insulting proposal met its proper treatment: the Baronet was briefly answered, that his proposition had excited nothing but disgust and indignation. Seeing therefore no hope of bending the Electors to his purposes, he forthwith concludes his private bargain with the enemy; and then giving formal notice that he should not defend his seat, Mr. Collins, without further trouble or expense, is at once declared the Member for Taunton in his room.

Yet, after all, the Tories have no great cause of triumph. Their Agent, it is true, slides once more into the House; but they must all be convinced, that he sits there in despite of the voice of the people of Taunton. Sir Thomas Lethbridge\* must also see, that his "political property," is becoming of less and less value; and he perhaps will one day find out, that the strength of a man's purse is not always an equivalent for the weakness of his intellect. Sir William Burroughs, though very far from being a wise man, as his present conduct sufficiently shows, has sense enough to discover, that whatever may be his private gains in this affair, he has sacrificed his public character, a sacrifice.

\* The marvellous blundering of these would-be Statesmen is really very pleasant. At a Pitt Dinner the other day at Bristol, Sir Thomas indulged himself in one of his usual noisy harangues, in which he laid much stress on the necessity of vigorously opposing the Catholic Claims. The reader knows well, that Mr. Pitt deemed these Claims so proper to be granted, that he relinquished office because of the King's resistance to them. But these sort of politicians, like your second-rate actors, can only imitate their Master in his least admirable politics.

which, even in the selfish calculations of policy, it would have been well worth his while to have avoided, though at the risk of a few darling hundreds. And the Independent Electors of Taunton ought, we think, to congratulate themselves that they have a Yea-and-Nay Opponent sitting as their Representative, rather than a talking and trimming Politician, who, under the pretence of public duty, would in all probability have been only watching his opportunity to "take office," or any thing else of the kind on which he could lay his hands, after his own "honourable" fashion.

**Parga.**—The disclosures that have taken place in Parliament respecting Parga present a very good specimen in miniature of the Castlereagh diplomacy—the legitimate, polite, mercantile, oppressive, promise-breaking course, pursued by the Holy Allies—the mutual accommodation afforded to one another with respect to little states or towns which may prove refractory. This poor people, who seem to retain, in common with their brethren in the Ionian Islands, some of the Grecian spirit of liberty, were encouraged by English Ministers and English Commanders to exert themselves against French tyranny, in the same manner as the Germans and other continental nations. But when the French are put down, at least as far as concerns foreign conquest at present, our Ministers begin to look cold on their protégés all over the world, and among the rest on this brave people, who had trusted that, having garrisoned their town and taken them, to all intents and purposes, under our protection, we should continue that protection, and see them properly settled, as the Ionian Islands (one of whose dependencies Parga is) had been. But no! Russia, it appears, had surrendered Parga to the Turks by a treaty made in 1800, and the assembled Diplomats at Aix-la-Chapelle had formally acknowledged this treaty. The Sublime Porte demands the surrender of Parga from Sir Thomas Maitland, the English Commander. What could Lord Castlereagh say to this regular and legitimate request? Parga is surrendered, though it is well known that the inhabitants of that town and the Turks regard each other with the most bitter enmity; the Parguinotes are compelled therefore to quit the town, receiving compensation for their mere property, and are conveyed to an island which is said, without contradiction, to be incapable of subsisting or accommodating them. Now is this decent? As decent, it may be said, as the transfers of Saxony, Norway, and Italy. It is in principle worse: those were the acts of the Allies collectively—the results of a general system of cutting up and partitioning; but this is the special act of the English Ministers, and it involves a more cruel mockery and delusion. This spirited nation, accustomed to constant assaults from the ignorant and despotic government of Turkey, must have received the English with delight: our character for independence and national spirit, and indeed this very act of interference between them and the French, who were then lordling it over them, must have joined to make them regard us with gratitude and admiration. What must they have thought of our garrisoning their town? What must they not have hoped for after seeing the Constitution given to the Ionian Islands? And then to be given up in this way! To be told, after all this, that we never meant to protect them against their rightful masters the Turks! These Turks, be it remembered, have never acted hitherto on the treaty by which the Russians ceded Parga to them in 1800. That treaty, as has been well observed in the House of Commons, had been rendered null, like any other contract, by never having been put into execution. We merely mention this, to show how utterly defenceless the conduct of our Ministers has been on this occasion; for it is on other and more general principles that the question should be argued. It is a monstrous proposition, that one nation is to retain the sovereignty of an acquired territory or dependency through a series of years, while all connection has been cut off, and that territory has been governing and defending itself, without the smallest assistance from the claimant. In the first place, we deny and protest against a right of one Sovereign to make over any people to another, without that people's consent. In the next, supposing Parga to have acknowledged the Turkish Government, the separation that followed, and the conduct of both parties, completely did away all mutual relation, and rendered the Parginese independent, and capable of forming whatever engagements with other nations that they should consider most prudent. This pretence of Inherent Sovereignty is as impudent a one as that of Divine Right: it assumes that all the duty is on the side of the governed, and none on that of the governors: it wants to have, as the Irishman says, "all the reciprocity on one side." Sir J. Macintosh has eloquently said, that "the Sovereignty of Parga was vested in the people by the noblest of all titles, that of wresting it from the invader." In the mean time, how does England appear in this business? Why, the English people, the descendants of the Hampdens and Sydneys, a people who live on the memory of the deeds of their ancestors, and what those ancestors obtained for them, and who are of all other nations the most capable, by reason of their naval power, of assisting a state so situated as Parga; this people now appear to these ill-treated and unhappy foreigners to be acting a sneaking, evasive, cowardly, cruel,—aye, and a treacherous part, towards them. In short, the great English nation is now judged of by the conduct and viewed through the medium of a man like Lord Castlereagh!



**London Theatres.**—The state of the London Theatres might be thought to be an object of little interest to Englishmen in India, except to mortify them with the idea that so much of Dramatic excellence was beyond their reach. We find, however, that it is nevertheless a subject which our Friends like to hear of now and then, and we have taken the following paragraphs regarding the two principal ones of Covent Garden and Drury Lane, from one of our latest Papers of June:—

Drury Lane closed on Tuesday night, and Covent Garden is in the course of its benefit-nights; and as it is not the etiquette to criticise pieces performed on those occasions, we are happy enough to waive the privilege. We own we have a liking for the smaller theatres even in the very heat of summer time,—there is such a feeling of sociability about them; and we have have at all times an old regard for the painted atmosphere and tin fountains of the stage; but mere inclination would seldom or never lead us either to Covent Garden or Drury Lane, except when one of the old comedies was going forward; and in weather like this, our old friends, the deal-board etherealities and tin liquids, will excuse us if we prefer real fresh air, and brooks "warranted to go."

We are happy to see, however, that there is some prospect, at last, of Drury Lane's getting into better condition. It would be monstrous if the town were reduced in winter time to the grave common-place and eternal repetitions of Covent Garden. Indeed, if such should ever be the case, we trust that the minor theatres would do their best to get their privileges extended, and restore to the public the chance, at least, of some decent winter novelties. However, Mr. Kean, it seems, has made an offer to rent Drury-Lane Theatre, and take it under his management; and what is much better still, it is understood that he would contract the size both of the stage and the house itself, so that there would be no such things again as audiences and spectators, that is to say, people hearing and seeing; for hitherto they should rather be called listeners and blinkers. The improvement would be great and obvious. At present the enormous size of the theatres tends to injure both the drama and the performers; for the natural wish to be seen and heard produces extravagant gestures and declamation; good actors are injured every way; noisy ones are brought forward; and the managers, not being very wise or spirited at any time, and degenerating more and more into mere tradesmen, do not think it "worth their while" to produce any dramas but such as are full of mere action and glare. Yet whenever nature appears on the stage, it is felt as far into the house as it can be; it has a triumphant reign of ten benches, and a third part of the boxes. In the circuit, observe how Mr. Kean's looks and tones are recognized. It is there, that the applause is loudest and that the tears are true. If the sensation extends farther, it is because such of the spectators as have had the luck to be nearer to Mr. Kean formerly, endeavour to supply by their imaginations whatever they can catch at a distance. But it is now notorious to every body that a great part of the house can neither see nor hear him to any purpose, especially when his voice is exhausted, another consequence, by the way, of the space which he has to fill with it. Now imagine Mr. Kean on a stage like that of the Haymarket or Lyceum, every tone audible, every look perceptible; what a complete and noble effect. It is the best way in which he could do justice to his talents; and the only way, as we have often said, in which Drury-Lane theatre can be saved from destruction. And unless we are very much mistaken, Covent Garden would be obliged to follow the example at no great distance of time; or the major and minor theatres would finally change characters and the Doric edifice in Bow-street be confined to melodrama and spectacle.

**Coburg Theatre.**—This elegant little Theatre is destined, we suspect, to some *ecst*. The dramatic corps indeed is capable of some improvement, and seems to be in the way of obtaining it. Mr. H. Kemble (though we could not think him qualified for the station he aspired to at Drury Lane, will be a valuable acquisition to these boards; and his approaching appearance upon them is announced; and Mr. Barrymore, who for several years sustained even first rate characters (such as *Pizarro*, *Stukely* in the *Gamester*, &c. at the principal Theatres,) already a performer there, with his knowledge and experience, will not fail to select and organize a company capable of sustaining the Minor Drama to which Theatres of this description aspire; and here as in similar theatres, veterans dismissed (perhaps we should say ungratefully) by the capricious taste for novelty, from the national boards, may find an asylum, and youthful adventure a sphere of exertion for the development of incipient powers. The Theatre itself is beautiful and elegant in a very high degree, rather too splendidly so perhaps for its dimensions, but this is a fault the taste and propensities of the age may easily forgive. Some of the scenery, also, is in a style far beyond what we should have expected in minor theatre.

**Royal Academy Exhibition.**—This is an Institution which to the Lovers of Art might well enough be supposed to excite a more lasting and more distant interest than the Drama; because of the greater permanency of its monuments. An Actor must be seen in his own day to be known and appreciated; a Painter hands down his labours to posterity, and there are therefore few who are banished to this country, who

may not hope to see most of the works of Artspoken of now; on their return home, though the Actors may have "fretted their little hour on the Stage, and then be heard no more." It is this feeling which induces us often to select detached Notices like the following from the Critiques found in the London Journals.

341, *Sir Roger de Coverly going to Church*, accompanied by "the Spectator," and surrounded by his Tenants. Mr. Leslie's picture, lately exhibited in the British Gallery, of *Slender*, and *Sweet Ann Page*, so conformable to the text of Shakspeare, raised our hopes of future excellence in its Painter, for we could not anticipate it with certainty, after the single, lucky hits, followed by inanity, which have been witnessed in some Artists. But this picture more than corroborates those hopes; it turns them nearly, if not entirely, into assurance, and we shall look to Mr. Leslie for fresh and continued supplies of pleasure to ourselves, and of fame to himself, in the Domestic Life department of painting. To excite so universal and strong a sensation as this picture does, is indeed an indubitable proof of the force and faithfulness with which he has transferred to canvas the characters mentioned in No. 112 of the *Spectator*; for interwoven with our feelings and memory as they are by the reading from infancy of that justly popular work, the pictured characters would have but a weak effect, did they fall short of the written ones, of old so much read and understood. If our young Artist had lived all his life in the country, and with such a hearty, hospitable, beloved Landlord as Sir Roger, and the milder and more refined Spectator, Mr. Addison, we doubt whether he could have painted them better, or given a finer contrast of dependance and protection, of gratitude and beneficence, of rusticity and gentlemanly manners, than his pencil has here afforded. How well is Sir Roger's gaiety and goodness seen in his lively manner, and his notice of the young Widow, and the Boy whose head he lays his hand upon approvingly, and how equally well is the benevolent and delicate mind of his companion the Spectator seen in his open countenance and softer movement. The young widow bends modestly before Sir Roger, the old Farmer lifts up his hat respectfully, and his pretty innocent-faced Daughter is about to drop her best courtesy. Mr. Wilkie, or any of the Dutch painters, never better hit off mind and manner than Mr. Leslie has in the personal vanity of the Woman, who, bedizened in a various coloured dress, so self-approvingly sticks a rose in her bosom to make herself still finer, and appear captivating in the eye of Sir Roger. Her sun-burnt brawny husband, in a white frock, has as capital a vacancy of stare and no-mindedness, as the highest bred Dandy-parader, in and about Bond-street and the Parks, could be ambitious of. A summer sunshine, is spread over the figures, church, and landscape, physically according with the moral sunshine and happiness, the "sunshine of the breast" which the picture displays. The painter wants nothing but more firmness and finish in his execution. This picture of the felicity bestowed upon a tenantry, by the choice of a tasteful and beneficent residence of an English gentleman of property on his country grounds, is a silent but significant censure on the tasteless and time-serving departers from the good old English practice of a long country residence, and is one of the evils introduced by the Walpole, Pitt, and Perceval system, to the ruinful destruction of the ancient habits and happiness of the British people.

143, *Lending a Bite*, is beautifully executed, and the characters given to the life by Mr. Mulready. That earnestness which is raised in children by "trifles light as air," that momentary impulse of pleasure and concern which gives to their feelings an interest so disproportioned to the nature of the existing causes, is here most entertainingly seen in the Boy who leans forward, with widely opened mouth and voracious intent towards an apple held up to his bite by his companion, whose alarm makes him shrink back with a look bordering on horror at the grasping and selfish attempt. This is another of those works which so successfully assist in showing how equal our Artists are to the Dutch Masters in the painting of common life character.

Instead of the numbers, we think it better to give alphabetically the names of the Sculptors whom we consider the best. Next week we shall give the names of the Artists who have executed the Water Colour Drawing and the Miniatures.—Sculptors:—Lady Bell, Messrs. Baily, Behnes, Chantry, Flaxman, Garrard, Hefferman, Joseph, Physick, Rossi, Turnell, Westmacott, Wyatt.—Medallists and Modelers:—Mills, Rouw Warwick, Wyon.

A Correspondent, who has mistaken us, requests explanation upon the following remark:—"We hear weak complaints about the number of Portraits in the Exhibition, which must be expected in a country rich as England is." We meant these weak complaints to apply, not to the patriotic animadversions on the administration of the Royal Academy, but to the far more numerous and less intelligent complainers who, on every returning Exhibition, affect a high feeling of regret at their not beholding a greater display than there is of talent in the higher ranks of Art. We referred these malcontents to the Artists who present us a rich entertainment at every Exhibition. That it might be still richer under another system, we cordially agree with our Correspondent.

## Prosecution of Mr. Carlile.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

Mr. Carlile was called on to plead to two indictments and one information. The first, indictment was for his weekly publication, *The Deist*; the second for continuing the sale of the Theological Works of Paine after an indictment had been founded; and the information was for publishing *Sherwin's Political Register*.—Mr. C. required further time to plead, on the ground that the indictments had been accumulated by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for the purpose of harassing him in his defence. He put in two affidavits to that effect.

On the second indictment and the defendant's affidavit being read, —Mr. Carlile was asked by the Court what he prayed for; he replied— for further time to plead until the information and indictment entered for trial were disposed of; on the ground that this indictment was founded on the same publication as that entered for trial.

Mr. Justice Bailey.—Do you mean to say that the two indictments are founded on the same offence?

Defendant.—They are founded on the same publication, but different books purchased at different times.

Mr. Justice Bailey.—That alters the case: they are distinct books, purchased at different times, each of which constitutes an offence. I recollect the defendant being brought to my Chambers for this indictment, and that a promise of forbearance was made to him, provided he would give an undertaking to discontinue the sale, and that the defendant refused to give an undertaking to that effect.

Defendant.—I conceived, my Lord, that the publication could not be considered an offence, until a Jury had decided it to be so.

Mr. Justice Best.—You may be wrong there, and I think at least with my brother Bailey that he has sworn rashly.

The Court refused to grant the defendant any further time, and he pleaded not guilty to the indictment and information.

The defendant was then informed, that the two indictments, and the information, would be tried at the adjourned sittings for the city of London, after the present term.

## Varieties.

With a view to meet the wishes of those who like short paragraphs and pointed ones, we shall occasionally devote a column to a selection of such of these as appear to us worthy of preservation, from among the mass that constantly pass before us, and we trust to their indulgence towards our taste in this particular.

**General Population and Territory.**—The table of population and territory of the present civilized world, as lately exhibited, gives to China 200,000,000, and 1,200,000 square miles of territory; to Great Britain 20,000,000 of population, and 100,000 square miles; and to the United States 10,000,000, and 2,500,000 miles; and the total of the whole world is, of population 435,800,000, and of territory 9,687,600 square miles; so that the United States have the largest home territory of all the nations except Russia. China is not included in this, because it contains many parts barbarous and helpless. Britain possesses 150,000,000 of subjects in her colonial empire, and possesses of dominion equal to nearly one-fifth of the whole surface of the globe.

**Prizes offered in France.**—The Society for Encouragement of National Industry in France have offered the following prizes: improved manufacture of sewing needles, 3,000 francs; dressing of flax and hemp without soaking, 1,500 francs; new method of silvering the back of mirrors, 2,400 francs; dyeing wool scarlet by madder without cochineal; for artificial diamonds and precious stones, 1,200 francs; preservation of alimentary substances according to M. Appert's process, 2,000 francs; best mode of salting provisions, 2,000 francs; construction of a country windmill, 4,000 francs; for planting the Northern pine, 1,000 francs; for planting the Scotch pine, 1,000 francs. These have been offered before, and are not yet merited.

The following are other prizes:—for the completion and perfection of the *morue* (a machine for raising water,) 1,000 francs; for the construction of a new water-wheel, 3000 francs; a mill for cleaning Indian corn, 600 francs; for the establishment of wells for obtaining water by filtration, two prizes, 1,500 francs and 3,000 francs; preparation of materials adapted to the arts of engraving, 1,500 francs; a substance that may be cast in a mould like plaster of Paris, and of greater durability, 2,000 francs; manufacture of Russia leather, two prizes, 1,500 francs and 3,000 francs; to the maker of the hydraulic press, that shall have been substituted for the common presses of oil and wine, 2,000 francs.

The amount of prizes offered by this Society for the Encouragement of the Arts amounts to 76,600 francs.

**Lord Byron.**—A print has appeared of Lord Byron from a drawing on stone by M. Gauci, Esq. We have not seen many drawings on stone, and such as we remember happen to be of trees or shrubs; but we should guess that the original of this print is a very good one of the kind; and a gentleman better acquainted with this new class of art, says it is decidedly the best he has seen. The grain is soft and fleshy, and has all the look of a chalk engraving. There is an undoubted likeness in the head, only we think the face somewhat too long; neither does the expression do justice to the fineness of the poet's countenance, intellectual or otherwise; but this is an objection which it shares with more elaborate portraits. The likeness is quite good enough to be interesting. It is dedicated very appropriately to Chandos Leigh, Esq. who is every way qualified to appreciate the noble original,—in taste, heart, and independence.

**Boccaccio.**—The far-famed unique edition of Boccaccio (the original one) which was brought a few years back by the not quite so celebrated Duke of Marlborough, at the Roxburgh sale for 2,200l., was again brought to the hammer the other day, and purchased by Mr. A. F. Griffith for Messrs. Longman, at the reduced price of 875 guineas. Boccaccio is worth all that he can fetch, but then it is desirable that he should have readers.

**Antiquities at Arles.**—A very elegant ancient vase, three feet high, with a number of funeral urns, lacrymatories, earthen lamps, coins, a large fragment of architecture, and a medal struck to commemorate the marriage of Constantine, have been found at Arles, on the banks of the Rhone. Excavations are now making for the discovery of other antiquities.

**Ancient Bridge.**—A stone has been taken up lately, in the Rhine, from one of the piles of an ancient bridge, on the side of Cassel. It was four feet long and two wide, having for an inscription *LEG. XXII*. It is judged probable, therefore, that the bridge has been built by the 22d Roman Legion, which is known to have come from Syria to Mentz, sixty-nine years after the birth of Christ.

**Scientific Excursion in America.**—A scientific excursion is proposed up the Mississippi, and its tributary streams, by a party of persons, who have built a steam boat at Pittsburg for the purpose. It is intended to set out immediately, and not less than three years are appointed for the purpose.

**Skin of the Rhinoceros.**—It appears from some experiments made lately in India, that the skin of the Rhinoceros will resist a musket-shot, though fired from a piece at a short distance only. These experiments were made on the body of an individual, which had been of great size and very old. It was killed near Gwalpara, on the borders of the Assam country. The number of them in these parts is immense. The Bourmamposter is sometimes so covered by them, that, though nearly a league across, the smallest vessel cannot find room to pass.—*Annales de Chimie*.

**George Bidder.**—Zerah Colburn.—George Bidder of Morton, Hampsted, who possesses such ready and surprising powers of calculating, is at present in London. It is perhaps not generally known, that he asserts the ability of communicating his method to others, and of enabling them to perform the same things as himself. Zerah Colburn also made the same statement; and from the development of part of his method, there is no doubt it can be done, but it would require an excellent memory, and probably would not be very generally applicable to use. To mathematicians, engineers, and others, however, it would present great advantages; and it should be known, that both George Bidder, and Zerah Colburn, have offered to disclose their methods, on condition that they be remunerated in a respectable manner.

**Price of Worship.**—On entering the Chapel Royal, St. James's, says a Correspondent of the Examiner, a few Sundays back, with no thought of paying, as if I was going into the Shilling Gallery, the Door Opener said, "Sir, strangers pay a shilling here." Now, in all other places of English worship, strangers are admitted gratuitously. Is the practice different here, in order that the poor, who cannot afford admittance money, may not be suffered to worship God in company with Grandees; or is it that the sight of Nobility and Royalty is considered too great a treat for common eyes to behold for nothing, upon a somewhat similar idea that King James I. entertained, that scratching was too great a pleasure for subjects to enjoy. I was well remunerated, however, on a former Sunday for my pay, by the novelty of remark in a Royal Chapel Preacher, who was bent down by age, but had made no advances towards even a Deanery. Speaking of the inequalities of condition in life, he said that "the King of Kings would have a fresh distribution of honours hereafter." By rather a singular coughing which ensued, I perceived that this almost choked the Courtiers, though it amused your constant Reader, CIVIS.

**Eccentric Verdict.**—A Coroner's Jury having sat lately on the body of a young lady, in Baltimore, America, who had hung herself in a fit of love frenzy, brought in their verdict—*Died by the visitation of Cupid*—a reasonable novelty.





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## Imperial Parliament.

Regular Series.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 14.

## CASH PAYMENTS BILL.

The Cash Payments Bill was read a third time. A clause proposed by Mr. Ellice, giving the Bank the option of paying their notes in coin as well as bullion, after the 1st of May 1821 was then added to it by way of rider.—Mr. Manning also proposed a clause, compelling the Government to pay the sum of 500,000,000*l.* to the Bank, by monthly instalments of 600,000*l.* to begin on July 16th, and end April 15th. The Hon. Director observed, that as the Bank were compelled to pay in bullion, it was but just that the payment of this sum should be secured to them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was intended that the proposed sum should be paid in the course of this and the next year, but he could not consent to fetter Government down to a specific mode of payment, which it was more than probable they would be unable to fulfil.—The proposition was withdrawn.—Mr. Ellice then proposed another clause,—that the Bank should be called upon to pay its notes at the present market price of 4*l.* 1*s.*—This was negatived by 166 to 21.

Tuesday, June 15.

## PUBLICANS' LICENSES BILL.

The Publicans' Licenses Bill was recommitted, and the clause providing for an appeal from the Licensing Magistrates was rejected by 114 to 76.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

## COTTON FACTORIES' REGULATION BILL.

The Report on the Cotton Factories' Regulation Bill was taken into consideration, and Lord LIVERPOOL, referring to the clause, which limits the number of hours of employment to eleven, stated that he was willing to consent, to alter the number to twelve, provided that means were taken to secure the children against what he considered a greater grievance, the short time allowed them for dinner.—The Bill was ordered to be re-committed on Friday, to which day the House Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1819.

## CAMELFORD ELECTION.

Mr. GORE LANGTON presented the report of the Camelford Election committee. The report set forth, that John Stewart Esq. and —Allsop, Esq. the sitting members, were not duly elected, and that the Petition was not frivolous or vexatious.—The Hon. Member next presented a special report, setting forth that John Stewart, Esq. having violated the 49th of the King, chapter 119, was incapacitated for serving in the present Parliament, and that six or seven electors of Camelford had been guilty of corruption.—It was ordered that the Speaker should not issue his warrant for a new election, till the report should have been taken into consideration.

## LOAN BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Loan Bill.—Mr. Grenfell moved, as an Amendment, that the clause allowing a certain rate to the Bank for receiving the instalments of the loan should be struck out. The allowance was 800*l.* upon every million, which, on this loan, would amount to 9,600*l.* This was most unnecessary and unreasonable, as every loan of itself increased the profits of the Bank by adding to the amount of the debt, for managing which they received a per centage.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained, that this allowance was justly due for the time and trouble taken by receiving the instalments and converting them into stock; and that it should not be taken away on this loan which was the last that would most likely be made for years.—The Amendment was negatived.

Mr. PEEL observed, that the Bank Committee had recommended the restriction of the Bank advances to the Government, and he now brought forward a measure founded on that recommendation. It would be extremely inconvenient to prohibit all advances to Government, or to fix any specific limit, as circumstances were always varying. The Bill he wished to introduce would enact, that no advance should be made without the special authority of Parliament; that when an application was made to the Bank, it should, along with the answer of that body, be laid before Parliament, in order that the House should have the immediate control of all advances to Government. The discounting of Exchequer Bills would be regulated in the same manner. He moved for leave to bring in a Bill.—Leave given.

## TIMES NEWSPAPER—BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. W. SMITH presented a Petition from the Reporter, who had been committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Petitioner did not deny his being guilty of a Breach of Privilege, but he respectfully asserted, that he had no intention of offending the House or any Honorable Member. He prayed, therefore, that he might be brought up and discharged.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT protested against the principle which the House had assumed, of acting on questions of privilege in the double capacity of judge and accuser. It went upon the principle of *Rhamanthus*; it chastised first, and heard the party after. As to the particular charge against the Petitioner, he did not believe him guilty, for he understood that the words used were nearly similar to those reported and that there were cheers about the same time. (Cries of "*No, no*," from several parts of the House.) He had so understood it from the speeches of several Members. At all events, it seemed to be admitted on all hands, that the report had been given without ill-intention. Where there was no ill-intention there could be no crime. The Petitioner stated that his object was to give his report as fairly as he could; and indeed the general accuracy with which the reports of the debates were given was remarkable. How, he would ask, could the House punish?

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought the Honorable Baronet's speech went to oppose the clemency of the House towards the Gentleman in question; and that his (Sir F. Burdett's) conduct was not quite decorous. The Petitioner, with a greater sense of Propriety than the Honorable Baronet, did not try to justify the Breach of Privilege.

Mr. COURTENAY said, that a feeling in favour of the Gentleman had certainly been created by his conduct yesterday. Indeed, it would have been extraordinary if any person, gifted as those are and must be who give the debates of that House to the public, had not been aware of the necessity of conducting himself with candour and humility. He agreed, that there appeared to be no ill-intention; but still he thought it was highly reprehensible in any individual who pretended to give an accurate representation of the debates to send forth, as a correct statement, that which he had only learned from an entire stranger.

Mr. HUME was sorry, that the Honorable Baronet expressed any doubts as to whether he had or had not uttered the calumny imputed to him. He would not have entertained those doubts, had he been present when he (Mr. H.) explained what he had really said.

Mr. HUSKISSON and Lord BUNNING reprobated the conduct and insinuations of Sir F. Burdett, and Mr. C. Hutchinson defended the Honorable Baronet. The latter gentleman remarked, that the privileges of the House were the privileges of the people, and those privileges would have been sufficiently vindicated, if the person who had transgressed them had been brought to the Bar of the House, reprimanded, and discharged.

The Petition was then brought up, and on the motion of Mr. W. Smith, the Petitioner was brought to the Bar, reprimanded, and discharged.

## MARRIAGE ACT—INSOLVENT DEBTORS' BILL, &amp;c.

Mr. WM. SMITH observed, that before the Act of the 26th, George II. marriage was considered merely as a civil contract: Justice Blackstone considered it so; and that the old law also recognised it as such, was evident from an Act of Charles II. respecting marriages solemnized before Justices of the Peace in the time of the Commonwealth. The Act of George II. had appointed a religious ceremony, but Jews and Quakers were exempted from its operation. Parts of this ceremony relating the doctrine of the Trinity were very offensive to the religious principles of certain Dissenters, and those parts, he proposed, it should be allowable to omit, whenever they would be so offensive. If it were important that the marriage-contract, should be sanctioned by a religious ceremony, that ceremony ought to be congenial to the principles of the parties. In taking oaths, the religious creed of the persons sworn was always made the security of his evidence. He feared, however, that the association of a religious ceremony with the marriage-contract had not always the good effect that was ascribed to it. In those countries where marriage was a sacrament, its vows were much more frequently broken than in the northern part of this kingdom, where no religious ceremony was essential to its validity. He should move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act.—Leave given.

The Scotch Acts in Desuetude Bill was thrown out.

The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was recommitted. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL proposed an Amendment, to allow of confinement within the rules of a prison. This was opposed on the ground, that it afforded temptation to extravagant Debtors to spend all their property by living luxuriously, and then to defraud their creditors. It was negatived. Another clause, exempting crown debtors from the operation of the Bill was agreed to. Adjourned to Friday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

## MALT DUTY.

Mr. COKE said, he held in his hand a Petition against the Malt Duty. The Petitioners remonstrated against the imposition of further burdens, until every means of reduction had been adopted; and they pointed out various instances of extravagance, and especially the vote of 10,000*l.* for the care of His Majesty's person. Ministers had been very active in bringing in Tax Bills, before the people had time to protest against them. The Petition was not brought up.

Lord EDWARD SOMERSET had also a Petition from the woollen manufacturers of Gloucester, against the Wool Duty.

The Lottery Bill was passed.

## EXCISE DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Excise Duties Bill.

The Marquis of TAVISTOCK could not allow the motion to be disposed of without a few observations. Was it not a grievous reflection, that when Ministers proposed to the House of Commons a tax like the Income Tax, which was to have its effects on the pockets of Honorable Members themselves—a tax, by the former repeal of which, as had been justly said by a Noble Lord, Parliament relieved itself and not the nation, was it not shameful, that the House of Commons, when such a tax was again proposed, rejected it with indignation; and yet, when other taxes, operating on the poor and defenceless classes of the community, were proposed, carried them by acclamation, and nothing was heard of but the triumphant majority of Ministers on the subject! The language of the Noble Lord, opposite, when he took off the War Malt Duty was, that as Parliament had relieved itself from the Property Tax, it was the duty of Ministers to relieve the country of the Malt Tax. If it was necessary that fresh burdens should be imposed, why did not Ministers propose their favourite Income Tax? Why, but because they were afraid of the House of Commons? Was it surprising that disaffection should sometimes discover itself, when the people saw those who ought to be their Representatives shelter themselves from the Property Tax, while they did not hesitate to tax the tea, the tobacco, and the malt of the poor? It had, however, long been his firm persuasion that the only remedies for such grievances would be a shortening of the duration of Parliament, and a full and equal representation of the people. If any thing had been wanting to convince him of this truth, he should have found it in the support which the new Parliament had given to every measure proposed by Ministers. The dissatisfaction existing at the present system was notoriously manifested whenever the sense of the country could be heard. He did not wish to speak on this subject with any party feeling. He wished to speak with truth, which was paramount to all party feeling. The people did not exclaim so much for a change of men; but they exclaimed loudly for a change of measures. He would now move, as an Amendment, "that the House should resolve itself into the Committee on that day six months."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER maintained that the new taxes would fall very little on the lower classes. The Malt Tax would affect the rich, and not the poor; the public brewer would have no occasion to make any rise in the price of beer. The duty on spirits would not induce distillers to raise their prices. Thus, of the three millions of new taxes, two millions would be levied without adding to the burdens of the poor; a circumstance almost unprecedented in the history of taxation.

Mr. BENNET, Lord Ebrington, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Coke, (of Norfolk), Lord Milton, Alderman Waithman, Lord John Russell, Mr. Ricardo, and Mr. Brougham, protested strongly against any new taxes in the present distressed state of the country, and particularly against these taxes, so oppressive to the poor. Mr. Coke said, he would even go farther than the Noble Marquis (Tavistock); he would say, that all opposition to Ministers in that House was fruitless. It was a corrupt House—(Order, order!)—and no good could be expected from it. Whenever Ministers were in earnest about any measure, they summoned their troops—(laugh)—who were obliged to appear. The controul of Parliament was a mere joke through the country. Every sensible man knew well what the meaning of it was. Lord Milton observed, that all the advantages derivable from the reduction of our debt, on the principle of compound interest, would be nothing, when compared with the fructification and increase of this sum of three millions, if left in the pockets of the people. On a division, there were—For the motion, 208—For the amendment, 90—Majority, 118.

The House then went into a Committee, and some conversation arose on a clause for extending the Malt Tax to the stock of malt in hand. The House divided—For the clause, 175—Against it, 67—Majority, 108—On the clause for imposing an additional Excise Duty, making a total duty of 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel of malt, the division was 171 to 82—On the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, the clause for the additional Duty on Tea was amended, so as to exempt all Tea from it sold under 2*s.* a pound; and the clause then passed—On the clause for the tax on Foreign Wool, the division was 106 to 3—Adjourned to Monday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 21.

## CASH PAYMENTS' BILL.

Some discussion arose on the motion for the commitment of the Cash Payments' Bill, in the course of which the Marquis of Lansdown and the Earl of Lauderdale adverted to the subject of the new taxes, and strongly condemned the choice of such a period as the present for the sake of having a larger Sinking Fund.—The Bill was committed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 22.

## FRAME-WORK KNITTERS.

The Duke of RUTLAND, on moving the second reading of the Frame-work Knitters' Bill, observed, that it was of vital importance to a numerous and distressed class of persons at Leicester. By the introduction of a spurious article into the manufacture, the men employed, who could formerly earn 15*s.* a week by working 12 hours a day, were now obliged to work from 13 to 16 hours per day, for the small pittance of 7*s.* per week. If this measure was not restored to, the manufacture itself would soon be totally ruined.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE contended, that the Bill was highly injurious. It went to substitute a dear article for a cheap one, and at the same time to throw out of employment 3000 persons who were employed in the cheap article, without any certainty that the sale of the dear article could be forced so as to ensure the employment of these persons.

The Earl of DENBIGH maintained, that if the Bill was passed, the 3000 persons employed in the spurious article, who would be thrown out of employ, would be much more advantageously employed in the regular manufacture.

The motion was carried by 20 to 8.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 23.

## FRAME WORK KNITTERS' BILL.

The Frame-work Knitters' Bill was opposed by the Marquis of Lansdown, on the ground that nothing could be more mischievous and foolish than prohibiting the manufacture of cheap articles, in order to endeavour to compel people to buy dear ones.—On a division, the Bill was thrown out by 27 to 25.

## CASH PAYMENTS' BILL.

After the third reading of the Cash Payments' Bill, Lord Holland proposed an amendment, to fix the period for the resumption of cash-payment at July, 1820, instead of July, 1823. This was negatived without a division, and the Bill was passed.—Adjourned.

Thursday, June 24.

## MADHOUSES.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN moved the second reading of the Madhouses' Regulation Bill. The Noble Marquis dwelt on the dreadful abuses existing with respect to lunatics, and particularly paupers, who were often kept in workhouses, chained and ill-treated, to save the expense of sending them to regular asylums. Persons had died in the receptacles for Lunatics, without its being possible for the Magistrates to discover the mode of their death.

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the Bill. It was necessary that physician should have power to order such remedies and treatment as they thought proper; but no respectable men would give their aid, if a controul was to be exercised over them by inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State. The Bill gave half the penalties to the informer and the consequence would be, that informers would be found in all the asylums, who would be made judges of the conduct of the physicians. He objected also to the register which was to be kept in the Home Secretary's Office, for the purpose of being inspected by the relatives of lunatics, and in order to prevent concealment: he thought that persons who might be afflicted for three or four weeks would not like to have their names registered. There were certainly great abuses in the management of pauper lunatics, and we would agree to a Bill containing the clauses respecting them which were in this Bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN maintained, that the shocking facts disclosed in the evidence on this subject rendered it absolutely necessary, if any remedy was to be attempted, that there should be frequent inspection and reports; and that, with respect to persons confined for a short time, there were sufficient provision in the Bill to prevent disclosure.

The House divided—For the motion, 14—Against it, 35—Majority against the Bill, 21.—Adjourned.

Friday, June 25.

## PAUPER LUNATICS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a Bill for making better provision for the care of Pauper Lunatics, which was read a first time.—Adjourned.



## ASIA.

Our notices of Asiatic information will perhaps appear to intrude less on the space that should be given to European, if we let it now and then follow rather than precede it in the order of its succession. Our Communications, long Letters, and Discussions, are necessarily suspended for want of room; which will not be objected to, we know, by some readers, however the writers and others equally interested may think they have just cause of complaint.

**Bopal.**—Intelligence has been just received at the Presidency of the death of the young Nabob of Bopal: a man of some promise. He loaded and cocked a pistol to fire at something in amusement, when his attention was taken up by his child, a young daughter, running up to him: in fondling with her, the pistol went off, and shot him dead on the spot. The Government remains undisturbed by the event, and looking for the result of the Widow's confinement, who is advanced in pregnancy.

**Kishnagar.**—The following is an extract of a late letter from Kishnagar:—The Epidemic has again broken out in parts of this district, with most destructive violence; and in two villages alone, in my neighbourhood, ninety-seven deaths were reported to me in the space of three days during last.

**Dinapore, December 5.**—The cold weather has commenced, and with it the drill of the troops in the station. The European Regiment is, I am happy to say, very healthy; though a few cases have occurred within the last few days, attended with slight symptoms of Cholera. The 9th Regiment N. I. arrived here on the 3d ultimo, and the 14th N. I. expect to leave the station to-day, in progress to Cawnpore. With pleasure I relate, that the plantations in the vicinity of the cantonments, present the most promising appearance—all around is green and flourishing, and the Ryots anticipate large and excellent crops.

The following articles are from the Gazettes of the respective Presidencies which have reached us by the last Dawks:—

## COLOMBO GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head Quarters, Colombo, 8th November, 1819.*

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to appoint Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald of the 19th Regiment, to Command at Point De Galle, from the 6th Instant, vice Lieutenant Colonel Macbean deceased.

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, D. A. Gen.

**Colombo, Nov. 13, 1819.**—The Criminal Session of the Supreme Court commences on Tuesday. Previously to its opening, there will be Divine Service and the Administration of the Sacrament at the Pettah Church, and a Sermon will be preached by the Honorable and Venerable the Archdeacon.

The Ariel has, fortunately, again touched at Trincomalee, which has enabled the authorities at that place to cause the packets to be landed: they have been forwarded, through Kandy, to Colombo; and we are thus, in the middle of November, put into possession of those letters which arrived at Madras on the 21st of September; and were it not that the Ariel had, contrary to all expectation, called a second time at Trincomalee, we should probably have remained without them another month.

The Providence has, we understand, put into Galle. The Blenheim returned to the roads on Thursday; she is expected to sail for England on Monday. The Pilot goes to Calcutta with a part of the Bengal Auxiliary force.

We have just heard, by express, of the arrival of the Maister at Galle, from Calcutta, the 11th October.—She has experienced much bad weather in her passage down the bay, which has occasioned her the loss of her fore-mast: she will remain at Galle to repair her damages.

**Bombay, Nov. 20.**—We have been favored with the following copy of the proclamation issued by Lord Cochrane, declaring the ports on the coast of Peru to be in a state of blockade. We have no doubt from the respectability of the channel through which we have received this document, of its authenticity:—

By Lord COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral of Chili, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Ships and Vessels of the States, being authorised and commanded by the Supreme Government of Chili strictly to blockade the Ports, Bays, Harbours, and the whole Coast of Peru.

I hereby declare as follows, viz.

1st. That the port of Callao and all other ports, bays, and harbours as well as the line of coast from the port of Guayaquila to Attacama in Peru, are in a state of formal blockade.

2d. All vessels are strictly prohibited from carrying on any commerce or holding communication within the said ports and places, within the aforementioned line of blockade.

3d. No ships or vessels belonging to friendly or neutral powers now in the bay of Callao or in any of the ports or anchorages comprehended within the blockade aforesaid, shall be permitted to sail therefrom after the lapse of 8 days from the date hereof.

4th. No neutral flag shall in any case be suffered to cover or neutralize the property of Spaniards, or of the inhabitants of the countries subject to the King of Spain.

5th. Any neutral vessel navigating under false or double papers, or which shall not have the necessary documents to prove the ownership of the property, shall suffer the penalties applicable to the goods and merchandize of enemies.

6th. Every neutral vessel which shall have on board Military Officers, Masters, Supercargos or Merchants of the country subject to the King of Spain, shall be sent to Valparaizo, there to be adjudged according to the laws of nations.

7th. The present notification shall be transmitted to all those whom it may concern.

Given on board the O'Higgins, bearing the flag of the Commander in Chief, in the bay of Callao the first day of March 1819.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

By His Lordship's command,

(Signed) ANDREW A. T. OUTE, Secretary.

On Thursday last, the long expected ship Reliance from Madras, having the Honorable Sir George Cooper, the Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras, with Lady Cooper and family on board, entered this harbour. Sir George landed at the new pier about 1 o'clock, under the honors due to his rank; and on Wednesday morning he was sworn in and took his seat on the Bench, as Recorder of Bombay. The usual salute was fired on the occasion.

We have great pleasure in complying with the request of a respectable body of our friends, by giving insertion to the following Address to the Mayor, and his Worship's answer; and we are very happy in being enabled to exhibit this testimonial of the unwearied assiduity and earnest desire to administer justice with impartiality evinced by the late acting President of the Recorder's Court, during the last year, in the discharge of the very important duties of the high station which he was called upon to fulfil.

To John Adolphus Pope, Esq.

WORSHIPFUL SIR,

Understanding that the day is at hand when your Worship will resign the very high and responsible functions entrusted to your charge during the absence and subsequent demise of our late Recorder, Sir Alexander Anstruther, permit us who are impressed with a deep sense of your worthy services, to state, that during the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, by your Worship, we have had every motive for appreciating your correctness, equity and punctuality, and we sincerely believe you have to the utmost of your abilities endeavoured to supply that legal protection of our rights and lives which we expect from the Honorable the Recorder's Court, and which providential events had temporarily suspended: and cordially wishing you long life and and prosperity we subscribe ourselves,

Worshipful Sir, your most obedient servants.

Bombay, November 15, 1819.

(Here follow Numerous Signatures.)

To the Native Inhabitants of Bombay.

Gentlemen,—Your unexpected yet gratifying Address I have now the pleasure of acknowledging; and believe me I feel truly sensible of the honor conferred on me by the good opinion of so respectable a part of the Native community of Bombay.

The welfare of the Native inhabitants of Bombay has been always dear to me; and I beg of you, Gentlemen, to believe that on no occasion where it can be promoted by my exertions, shall it be neglected.

In the administration of justice, I cannot arrogate to myself much merit; for during the whole time, I was eminently assisted by my very worthy associates on the bench, and was also much indebted to the judicious advice of the present Advocate General, Mr. O. Woodhouse, and the very cordial co-operation of all the Law Officers attached to the Court.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your very faithful servant.

J. A. POPE.

We are concerned to hear that Mr. Surgeon Christie has broken his leg, a little above the ankle. The accident was occasioned by the overturning of his shrigrampo, as he was returning to Huntley Lodge on Wednesday morning last, from a visit to one of his professional friends. We have, however, the satisfaction of stating that Mr. Christie is now as well as can be expected after so serious an accident.

On Thursday night, a pilot brig, built for the Supreme Government, was launched at Mazagon Dock Yard. She was named the *Jane*.

#### MADRAS APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. A. Thompson, Register to the Zillah Court of Bellary.  
Mr. C. Leslie, Master Attendant at Calingapatam.

*Madras, Nov. 29*—The Ship *Eclipse*, which we noticed in our last Gazette as in the eve of sailing from Calcutta, for this place, Ceylon and London, arrived in the Roads on Thursday last, after a passage of 13 days from the Pilot.

This Ship arrived at a fortunate time, the Weather having been mild and fine, many days past. It is understood the *Eclipse* proceeds to Trincomalee to take in Troops for Colombo; and returns thence to Europe. His Excellency General Brownrigg, it is reported proceeds to England on this ship.

The *Blenheim*, which left the Roads on the 21st ultimo reached Colombo on the 3d of the month: Providence and Pilot on the following day. The subjoined is an Extract from the Ceylon Government Gazette of the 6th instant—"In the Storm of this morning, the *Blenheim* and Providence stood out to sea, the Pilot remains." The *Blenheim* was expected to sail for England about the 14th instant.

The *Sappho* has not yet appeared; and we see no account of her in the latest Bengal papers received, which however extend only to the 2d instant.

At the Presidency there has been a great scarcity of Rain for the season; but a large supply appears to have fallen in other parts of the Peninsula. The Tappals are irregular in consequence, and several are due.

The Committee for erecting a Monument to the late Archdeacon Mousley, held a Meeting on Saturday, when it was reported that the Subscriptions amounted to 3,115 Rupees, and the Committee resolved that 500 Rupees should be appropriated to the erection of a plain granite tomb stone and pedestal over the grave. It was likewise resolved that application should be immediately made to John Flaxman, Esq. R. A. His Majesty's Sculptor, to furnish the Committee with two or three designs of a neat and chaste mural Monument to be placed in St. George's Church. The funds collected are to be invested in Company's Paper till required in payment for the work. It is gratifying to add that the Tablet will be graced by a Latin inscription from the pen of the learned Bishop of Calcutta, who has kindly offered to pay these last honours to the memory of the highly respected Dr. Mousley.

#### Administration to Estates.

Captain George Georgeson, late Commander of the ship *Catharine*—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Captain George Woodward, Mariner—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Lyons, C. S.—Lieutenant Martin Mulkern, His Majesty's 17th Foot.

Captain Richard Philips, C. S.—Lieutenant Owen Philips, C. S.

Richard Chase, Esq. Civil Service—Baboo Cassinanth Bysack.

Thomas T. Blackburne, Esq. Civil Service—Thomas Bracken, Esq.

Alexander Campagnac, Esq. late of Rungpore—George Cruttenden, Esq.

Henry T. Rait, Esq. late of Sylhet—George Inglis, Esq.

Richard Chase, Esq. C. S.—Thomas Bracken, Esq.

William Rennel, Esq. Civil Service, late of Fattyghur—Mrs. Melecent Rennel, Widow.

William Carter, Esq.—John Small, Esq. one of the Attorneys of Henry Carter, Esq.

Gregory Arratoon, late of Calcutta, Merchant—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Joseph Greenway, Esq. late of Calcutta—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Robert Kerr, Esq. late of the H. Civil Service—David Clark, Esq.

#### Domestic Occurrences.

##### BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, at the House of Sir C. D'Oily, Bart. the Lady of J. H. D'Oily, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter still-born.

On the 11th instant, Mrs. Thomas Philpot, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Luttrell, of a Son.

##### DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, Edward Poud, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 33 years.

On the 11th instant, Mr. Thomas MacCarly.

In Camp at Jaulnah, on the 2nd of November, Captain Robert M'Craith, 22nd Native Infantry, Commanding the 1st Battalion of Pioneers.

At Nagpore, on the 10th of November, Lieutenant John James, of the 2nd Battalion 1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

At St. Thome, on the 11th of November, Lieutenant and Adjutant Allan Cameron, His Majesty's Royal Scots.

At Bellary, on the 16th of November, Lieutenant Thomas Hadaway, 12th Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

At Madras, on the 12th of November, of the Cholera Morbus, Miss Sophia Bell, Sister-in-law to Mr. Adam Balfour, Jeweller; the premature death of this amiable and excellent young woman has plunged a circle of relations and friends into the deepest affliction, which the softening hand of time can only tend to calm and alleviate.

At Tullygaum, near Amrauttee, on the 13th of October, 1819, Lieutenant George Roberts, of the Wallajahbad Light Infantry, a brave, active and zealous Officer, cut off in the prime of life, and in the short space of three days, by a malignant fever, to the regret of his friends and brother Officers.

At Madras, on the 24th of November, at the house of P. H. Strombom, Esq. of a bilious fever, Lieutenant John Bebb, late of His Majesty's 22nd Light Dragoons.—He had by his honorable conduct and suavity of manners conciliated the esteem and affection of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance; by his brother Officers his loss will be severely felt: in a word, he was a promising young Officer, a sincere friend and an accomplished Gentleman.

On board the Honorable Company's ship *Sovereign*, off St. Helena, Capt. G. T. Purvis, of the 4th Bengal Native Infantry.

#### Passengers.

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on board the Honorable Company's ships *Rose* and *Minerva*.

*By the Rose, Captain Thomas McTaggart.*

Mrs. Littlejohn, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Trower, Mrs. McTaggart, Mrs. Meik, D. McCulloch, Esq. John Anderson, Esq. Misses Emily Letitia Udney, Harriet Seton McWhirter, Alicia Hare McWhirter, Louisa Davidson, Sibylla Taylor, Anne McTaggart, Jane McTaggart, Louisa Trower, Charlotte Trower, Masters Henry Plowden, Arthur Plowden, Goddard Henry Richards, William Richards, Alexander Eric Meik, John Wilson, Peter Young, James Gavin Young.

*By the Minerva, Captain John Mills.*

Mrs. Firth, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Rees, Colonel G. W. Hession, late in the Scindia's Service, Misses Ellen Frith, Charlotte Ann Pearce, Elizabeth Anne King, Caroline King, Mary Isabella Irwin Rees, Masters Frederick Charles Breton, William Waters Hession, Thomas Brown Hession, Francis Derridon, Alexander Derridon, George Derridon, Crawford Mitford Rees, Walter Weguelin Rees, Richard Blechynden.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, on board the private ships *Sappho*, *Surry* 1st, *Surry* 2nd, *Nestor*, and *William Mills*.

*By the Sappho, Captain Stewart.*—Miss Ann Cecil.

*By the Surry 1st, Captain Hunt.*—Master John Ward.

*By the Surry 2nd, Captain Aldham.*

Mrs. Thomas, Misses Ellen Thomas, E. J. Dick, A. Hervey, Masters F. J. Thomas, G. J. Thomas, Robert Hunter, Alexander Hunter.

*By the Nestor, Captain Theaker.*

Masters Edmund Higgins, and George Augustus Jones.

*By the William Mills, Captain Samuel Beadle.*

Michael Bruce, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

Additional List of Passengers.

*Per the Globe, to Europe.*

T. Clerk, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

*Per the Bristol, to Europe.*

Mrs. Compton, Miss Adeline Compton, Master Spencer Compton.

*To the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe.*

G. Forbes, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

[Hark.